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TWENTY PAGES

The Sunday Journal has double the circula-

tion of any Sunday paper in Indiana.

Price five cents.

A BOSTON telegram says that General

Butler will not vote this year. Such is

the result of being independent in politics.

This is one of the rare years in which

those who write Thanksgiving procla-

mations need not attach any proviso in

enumerating the blessings of the Ameri-

can people.

The treasury balance was \$43,493,450

by the last report, which indicates that

it is climbing up—a fact which will not

comfort those who have predicted a

bankrupt treasury before the end of the

year.

It does not take much of an occasion

to cause the British press to show its

hostility to the United States, but as the

United States surpasses Great Britain

in everything but foreign shipping and

trade the American people are only an-

noyed.

ALREADY those papers which are dis-

tinguished for giving the greater part

of their attention to topics about which

they can know nothing are predicting

that the President's next message will

be a short one. It is unnecessary to pre-

dict that it will be a good one.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN, retired pugilist

and so-called actor, has returned from

Australia. Travel always liberalizes a

man's ideas, and in this case it must

have taught the traveler that his reputa-

tion as a slugger was not worth much

outside of his own country. His

Australian tour was a dismal failure.

The heavy export of corn and the

short supply of breadstuff in Europe af-

ford ground to hope that Europeans will

overcome their prejudice against this es-

sentially American food, learn to ap-

preciate its merits, and hereafter become

consumers of corn bread. When they

once come to appreciate corn they will

no longer eat black bread.

The fact that the present government

in Chili is only temporary and provision-

al, and that a permanent government

will soon take control of affairs, is suf-

ficient reason for going slow in enforcing

our demands for reparation. Mean-

while, however, we have a right to in-

sist that the judicial investigation into

the facts of the outrage shall proceed as

rapidly as possible.

The spirit of the age is opposed to war

except for grave and unavoidable rea-

sons. It favors exhausting the resources

of diplomacy, negotiation, investiga-

tion, arbitration, everything reasonable

and honorable before proceeding to ex-

tremities. Unless one or both of the

parties to a controversy are thoroughly

unreasonable and bent upon war it can

generally be avoided, as it certainly

ought to be if possible.

A DELEGATE from Dublin, Ireland, to

the recent Methodist ecumenical con-

ference said that nothing in this coun-

try struck him so forcibly as the entire

absence of drunken men and the closing

of saloons on Sunday. Fortunately for

the opinion he took away with him, this

delegate did not visit Indianapolis. Un-

der the reign of Haroun al Suleyman the

native of any foreign wide-open city is

made to feel himself at home here.

The vote of 179 to 64, by which the

French restriction upon the importation

of American pork was abolished, ends in

favor of the American farmer a long

contest in which nothing but persistent

effort could have secured so signal a

victory. Two years ago American pork

products were practically shut out of the

continent of Europe. Now nearly every

country has been or will be immediately

opened to them. These are great years

for the United States.

SECRETARY PROCTOR has issued an

order to the effect that all colleges

which have a United States army of-

ficer as military instructor and whose

arms are furnished by the government,

must, on all occasions, where a flag is

required, display the stars and stripes.

This order was issued because it was

found that the military organizations in

a few colleges on public occasions dis-

played some other than the flag of the

Union. This action of the Secretary

will be emphatically indorsed.

TO-DAY is the anniversary of the death

of Oliver P. Morton, who died Nov. 1,

1877. There could be no better proof of

his strong and dominating personality

than the fact that after fourteen years

have passed his name and services are

still constantly referred to in the State he loved and served so well. Even outside of the State, Indiana is still best known to many persons who cherish war-time memories as the State of Morton. But it was not only his pre-eminence in ability and public services that made him worthy of remembrance. To those who knew him well he displayed a gentleness and a warmth of feeling that caused him to be beloved as well as admired. Services in honor of his memory will be held in Roberts Park Church at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The report of the commission appointed by the President to investigate the subject of the ownership of public works will, doubtless, attract much attention. The conclusions of a commission composed of disinterested experts who have had ample time to investigate and collect the results of experience in various quarters ought to be and doubtless will have much weight in shaping public thought on the subject. The arguments of the commission are not yet given to the public, but their conclusion, briefly stated, is that municipalities should own and control everything that occupies streets above or below the surface. This includes the public ownership and control of street railways, electric light and gas and water-works. The report of the commission is unanimous and very strong to the effect that all such enterprises should be owned by the cities in which they exist. The theory is that, being essentially public works, for the benefit of the public, dependent on a public franchise and the use of public streets, they should be owned and controlled by the people in their corporate capacity.

It is astonishing that this conclusion was not reached long ago in all American cities. The failure to reach it has cost the American people millions upon millions of dollars and been the means of building up wealthy corporations that have proved a prolific source of political corruption. There is scarcely a city in the United States that has not literally given away franchise after franchise of great value to private corporations, thereby creating private monopolies in what should be a source of public welfare and public revenue. We claim to be the most progressive people in the world, yet we are far behind many European cities in this regard. It would be difficult to name an American city of any size whose residents have not been fleeced out of millions of dollars and whose politics have not been fearfully corrupted by corporations which have fattened on free franchises. And we have not yet learned better. Scarcely a day passes that some growing Western city does not grant the use of its streets to some street-railroad, electric-light or water company without getting anything in return, either present or prospective. This city has done it in times past, and will do it again if the people are not watchful of their rights. Perhaps we have got a little beyond the point of actually giving away a public franchise without any return whatever, but there is still a strong disposition to grant them without anything like a fair equivalent. Cities voluntarily tie their hands and surrender themselves to be ridden over rough-shod for long terms of years by giving away or granting for a mere song franchises of enormous value, which, instead of being made a source of public benefit and revenue, are made a means of public plunder and political demoralization. The whole system is radically wrong.

The ultimate remedy lies in the municipal ownership of all public works of the kind indicated and their operation in the interest of the people. That is what all American cities must come to, and the sooner the better. The difficulties in the way of introducing that system are insignificant compared with the enormous advantages to be derived from it. Indianapolis has taken a long step forward towards good city government by the adoption of the present charter. It should set another example of progress by availing itself of the first opportunity to break away from the vicious system of giving away public franchises and making itself the victim and slave of private corporations. It should never grant another franchise except on its own terms to the highest bidder, and as soon as practicable it should own and operate all public enterprises which depend for their existence on the use of the streets, either on or below the surface.

UNNECESSARY AND IMPERTINENT ADVICE.

It is the habit of a class of British public men and of the British press, notably the London Times, to administer advice and reproof to the United States. The air with which this advice is conferred often leads to the inference that those who give it have not yet learned that the United States is an independent nation and not a dependency of Great Britain. Just now the London Times is urging the Harrison administration to proceed with moderation in making and enforcing its demands upon Chili, "because that country is too weak for a self-respecting adversary to strike without the greatest reluctance." The Tory, or, more properly, the anglophobic press in this country, which always takes the British side of controversies, and copies from British models, has assumed the same attitude and offered the administration the same advice.

All sensible people of both parties in this country know that this British and anglophobic advice is so uncalculated for as to make it impertinent. There is not the least danger that the administration will treat Chili harshly. Indeed, it will be more lenient than it otherwise might be because of the unfortunate position that the government of Chili is now in. The strength of the United States permits it to be patient with the weakness of Chili, to which may be attributed the apparent childish hostility of its people and the bad temper of its rulers, as indicated in the causes assigned for hostility against the United States in Friday's dispatches. Not until all the resources of calm judgment and diplomacy are exhausted in efforts to bring the rulers of Chili to a reasonable view of the matter will the present adminis-

tration resort to force. The London Times and the quite as foreign anglophobic journals in this country which have instinctively taken the Chilean side of the controversy in advance should attempt to restore their excited minds to a condition of calmness. In this connection, however, it may be said that dispatches from Chili and other information justify the suspicion that the meddlesomeness of British officials and merchants in Chili is responsible for much of the ill-will of the present government of that country against the United States.

Now that the great British organ has spoken of the treatment which Chili should receive at the hands of the United States, it is not impertinent to remark that any newspaper speaking for the British policy cannot speak of the treatment which a weak government should receive from a powerful one without rebuking the acts of Tory governments in the so-called "mother country." All the wars of Great Britain for half a century, which she has made alone, have been against petty states. Her conquests against the negro natives and the Boers in South Africa, the subjection of Egypt, the invasion of Afghanistan and the vassalage of Beluchistan and other Asiatic states are witnesses of the treatment which weak, ignorant and defenseless peoples are wont to receive at the hands of Great Britain. Even now Venezuela is crying out against the occupation of islands in the Pacific belonging to her, but captured by Great Britain under its unwritten policy that might makes right. With such examples of British treatment of weak and defenseless peoples, evidently because they are weak, this supercilious advice of the British organ rouses indignation.

CHILIAN BLUSTER AND CONCEIT.

Chili's hostility to the United States is no new thing. It has existed for many years and has been sedulously fostered by British influence and especially by British residents and merchants in that country. This has been done for the purpose of keeping a monopoly of the Chilean trade. Years before the recent revolution broke out, and long before Mr. Patrick Egan went there as minister, American officers and sailors have been subjected to gross indignities and insults in Chilean ports. They have been hooted at in the streets, and sailors have been arrested and held in prison without trial until a reward was offered for information concerning them, when they would be brought to the ships by the police. Naval officers who have been stationed there say that, at private dinner parties, they have sometimes been compelled, out of self-respect, to leave the houses of their entertainers on account of sneers at the American uniform and flag, which invariably came after the Chileans had drunk a little wine. The Chileans are naturally a pugnacious, "blowing" people, and they think, because they have whipped Peru and put down the Balmacedistas, that they can conquer the world in arms. They have no conception of the power and resources of the United States, and now that their blood is up they are giving full vent to their long-standing dislike of us. In some respects it would be a good thing if the present incident should end in our giving Chili a good, sound thrashing. It would take a little of the bounce and self-conceit out of her, and would teach other countries that it is not safe to presume too much on Uncle Sam's magnanimity and good nature. As illustrative of Chilean self-conceit, and their utter ignorance of the extent and resources of the United States, a gentleman who spent some time in the country says:

The Chileans really believe that we are so weak and insignificant that they can insult us with impunity. I remember a cartoon in one of the Chilean papers which occupies the same position that the Judge and Puck do here. It was during the administration of Mr. Cleveland, when we had troops with the United States of Colombia. Chili was depicted as the Empire state of the south, with a bundle of chaplains at her feet, on which were perched the names of the victories she had won over Bolivia and Peru. Above her head were another lot of wreaths, on which were the names San Francisco, Omaha, Chicago and New York. The text accompanying the cartoon went on to say that the mistake Chili made after the war with Peru was in not taking her navy and army to New York. The text also captured that city in a couple of hours. The next step was to march in a day to Salt Lake City. That captured, another day of forced marching would bring them to Omaha. It was to surrender as soon as they appeared before it, and another day would bring them to New York.

TOPICS FOR THE BILL-POSTERS.

The interesting announcement is made that the bill-posters of Indiana will meet in this city next week to form an association and to discuss matters pertaining to their calling. While most of these discussions will, of course, relate to subjects in which the public is not greatly concerned, as, for instance, the desirability of securing a greater share of circus and theater profits, an excellent opportunity will be afforded for consideration of other topics of more general interest. The growing tendency, in town and out, to do away with fences—institutions long depended upon by bill-posters—must have caused serious thought among the fraternity, and will, no doubt, draw out an exchange of profound opinion and suggestion. The increasing objections among all classes of citizens to the posting of bills upon their barns and outer walls will also be touched upon in this connection, and plans looking to the overcoming of this prejudice will be solicited; or, as an alternative, plans for posting bills with the greatest celerity and safety while the owners of the walls are absent. The bill-posters, in session for their own benefit, can hardly be expected to advise their patrons that newspapers are the best places in which to advertise, and that bills posted on walls and rocks and trees are unprofitable. Neither are they likely to urge the aesthetic plea that the taste of the public is outgrowing the loud and lurid bill, and that the average man is not tempted to buy boots or bitters, tonics or trousers because their respective merits are spread before his vision in letters two feet high. They will not consider it to their interest to hint that even circus and theater bills have lost much of their influence because of the discovery that their repre-

sentations of animals, bare-back riding, athletic feats, high kickers and beautiful hours are not drawn from life. If the bill-posters were wise they would call attention to these things and thus secure a reform and a modification of the too-vivid coloring and Amazonian style of beauty before an outraged artistic and aesthetic sense calls for the banishment of bills and the consequent doing away with the posters' business. The bill-posters are themselves not responsible for the character of the "paper" they put up, but an indiscriminating public is disposed to hold them so, and to regard the exaggerated circus lions, the impossible "freaks" and the astonishing ballet girls as their own work. When the "priceless pellets" prove a fraud and delusion, and the "two-dollar pants" need patches a week after purchase, it is the bill-poster who defaced the landscape with obtrusive accounts of their virtues who shares the blame with the manufacturer. It stands these professional gentlemen in hand to keep up with the demands of the times in the matter of "outside decoration," as they are pleased to term their work, else the rapidly increasing preference for newspaper advertising will speedily leave them without occupation.

In a recent address, Major McLaughlin, who is chief of police in Chicago, said that the causes of the increase of the criminal class were criminal parentage and associations, neglect of children by their parents, idleness, intemperance and gambling. It will surprise many that this man, who knows as much of crime and criminals as any man in the country, expresses the conviction that crime is the chief source of crime. In the gambler's school people are taught to take the property of others without returning any equivalent. Thus dishonesty is bred which leads to confirmed criminality. A still greater surprise will be found in the further statement of this man, who has made a study of the subject, that "the gambling which is conducted at homes and in clubs is the worst." There can be little doubt that the indorsement by respectability of the passion of getting something for nothing in one form or another has been very demoralizing.

So long as those who are interested in university extension limit their attempts to educate the people by the lectures of college professors to history and the natural sciences, the results will be highly beneficial, but should they undertake to extend these lectures to instruction upon what are called economic topics there will be protests on the part of many intelligent people, for the reason that the economic teaching of the college, as a rule, is based upon maxims which are claimed to be self-evident, and which reject all experience as factors in discussion. In the natural sciences all progress has been made by applying the results of experience, but when it comes to economics the professor clings to the method which the Baconian system of investigation superseded nearly three centuries ago.

The subject of school discipline is being discussed again by some of the newspapers. The prevailing opinion seems to be that incorrigible children should be punished in some other way than by being deprived of school privileges, the latter being the severest penalty now permitted. This is undoubtedly true. The virtues of moral suasion have been preached so long and so persistently that the advantages of an occasional application of the rod have been thrust into the background, and the teacher who ventures to advocate them is frowned upon. Nevertheless, every teacher of experience knows that some children would be benefited by heroic treatment, and that in many cases a sound thrashing would serve as a far better moral purpose than dismissal.

The Prince of Wales is getting ready to celebrate his fiftieth birthday anniversary, which will occur on the 9th inst. No man ever lived so long so near a throne and yet so distinctly separated from it as he has done. For fifty years there has been but one life between him and the British crown, but it has been a robust life, and promises to last some time yet. The Prince is a grandfather and almost within the shadow of old age, yet his political status has not changed since he was an infant. Still he has not had to "hustle" for a livelihood, and on the whole he has had a tolerably easy time. If he should die without becoming king, it could be written on his tombstone, "He had his share."

A NEW YORK lawyer, who is quoted as one of the highest authorities on international law in that city, says concerning the assault on American sailors in Valparaiso: "The fact that the sailors were subjected to abuse and not on a mission or on an errand for the officers of the fleet does not change the offense. The government had possession of the country. There was an implied invitation to foreigners to visit them. That implied invitation was an implied protection. The government of a friendly power was in the harbor on a peaceful mission. Its sailors were on shore for the protection of the officers of the fleet. A little needed relaxation. They were entitled to protection."

The Chilean authorities had told them that there were disturbances still, that they were in danger and that they were unable to protect them if they went ashore, the case would have been different. It was not an open breach of international law as the deliberate turning upon the American flag would have been. To fire upon the flag is itself an act of war. The United States, however, is entitled to an apology and to indemnity for the lives of the sailors.

It was not in a frontier town of a Rocky Mountain State, but in Port Jefferson, Long Island, that the entire population turned out, the other night, to mob a newly married couple. The point that gave offense to this highly civilized and cultured community was the disparity of ages of the contracting parties, the bride being twenty-six years of age and the groom twenty-two. This was ridiculous and disgusting, but it did not justify the mob in storming the house, breaking off the window-shutters and even forcing its way inside and heaping personal insults on the inmates. There is no law against people making fools of themselves by ridiculous marriages, but there is a law against mobs, though, unfortunately, it is often violated.

The city of Buffalo is discussing the propriety of enacting an ordinance requiring bicyclists to carry bells at all times, and lamps after dark. In all cities something will have to be done to protect pedestrians and prevent wheelmen and wheelwomen from monopolizing sidewalks. At the present

entrance it will soon be that pedestrians will have no rights which bicyclists are bound to respect.

The next lecture in the university extension course, by Dr. Woodburn, will be delivered in the Propyleum, Nov. 6; subject: "The Continental Congress: the Nature of Its work, and Its Constitutional Relation to the States." The subjects treated in this course all possess historic interest, and the lectures promise to be very instructive.

The patched-up condition of the ancient stone roadway found underground over in Illinois indicates that the Aztec Board of Public Works had as little interest in public works as their latter-day Indianapolis successors.

EUBLES IN THE AIR.

A Cheerful Old Salt.
"Neath tropic suns and arctic skies
He gaily sailed a whaler;
And when he wished for exercise
He gaily whaled a sailor.

At the Ball.
Chollie—Er—do you know, that—ah Miss Skinner reminds me of Lot's wife, don't you know?
Miss Laura—Lot's wife?
Chollie—Ya-as. Her awful looking back, don't you know?

Not in His Set.
"Poor man!" said the sympathetic young woman, "I suppose you are not equal to hard work."
"Equal to hard work!" responded Mr. Weary Watkins. "I am superior to it."

Has He Disappeared?
"Wonder what has become of that Chicago preacher who located the infernal regions within fifty-three miles of that city?"
"He has been killed, I guess. A state of things such as he claims would reduce Chicago to the position of a mere suburb."

Time Will Tell.
"Fig—Sometimes the absolute faith my boy has in my wisdom makes me almost ashamed of myself."
"Puts—You need not worry. It will average up all right. By the time he is twenty he will think you know nothing at all."

The First Gift in the Lute.
"If I had known," sobbed young Mrs. Pitts, "that you would be such a brute to poor Fido, I never, never would have married you."
"My dear," replied Mr. Pitts, "the anticipation of kicking that miserable little beast was one of my chief reasons for proposing to you."

Unconsidered Trifles.
Sam Jones's orthodoxy can no longer be questioned. He has signed a patent medicine testimonial.
Though the oyster is a very slippery customer he is easily taken in when away from home.
The man in the jug is outside the pale.

The map of Chili shows it to be a long, narrow strip of territory, much resembling a shoe-string district in some state that has accidentally gone Democratic.

BREAKFAST-TABLE CHAT.

MISS AMELIA B. EDWARDS says that the secret of success in the writing of fiction is to be summed up in a single word—sincerity.

MISS AMELIA E. BARR did her first work as an author after yellow fever had bereaved her of her husband and three sons, in Galveston in 1867.

GEORGE GOULD is arranging for private hunting grounds where he can have his game whenever he wants it. He has stocked his Catskill range with deer and elk.

MRS. BESANT will be inexpressibly pained to learn that the head of the American telegraphists, William Q. Judge, emphatically declared that Blavatsky has communicated with no one since her death.

LORD SALISBURY, when he was plain Robert Cecil, was a reporter, and was always ready, after a night in the gallery, to go out with the boys and invoke nightmare on a supper of Welsh rarebits and Lancashire hotpots.

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS, the young author and editor, is a rather handsome fellow of medium height, with an athletic and well-knit figure. His features are clean cut, his eyes bright and he has the bearing of a well bred gentleman.

EMILE GRANGER, the French millionaire, is credited with having done more than any other one man toward the development of the State of Wyoming. In the eight years he has lived there he has spent \$100,000 in the work. His first win-win experience made him a rheumatic cripple for life.

WILLIAM ORR, who died at his home in Troy, N. Y., recently, claimed to have invented and used the first cylindrical wall-paper printing press, and to have been the first to combine wood fibre with rags in the manufacture of printing paper. The business grew to great magnitude, and Mr. Orr prospered in it.

The Established Church of Scotland has a hymnal adapted to the physical needs of the singers. The music, as in all hymnals, is on the upper half of the page, while the words are on the lower half; but between the music and the words the page is cut in two horizontally, so that the music half may be turned independently of the rest of the page.

BISHOP TALBOT, of Wyoming and Idaho, recently mentioned in Detroit that another "bishop" (so the account goes), now